

Mandeville,  
and Fairfax Streets,  
Alexandria:  
a considerable ad-  
to his Stock,  
ERS FOR SALE,  
1st and 2d quality  
Aluscovado Sugars,  
Coffee  
sh Patent Shot, assorted

quality Goshen Cheese,  
old Candles,  
heavy Pepper,  
gs.  
lon refined Saltpetre,  
Glue.  
perial, Hyson, Young Hy-  
and Padre Souchoing Teas,  
boxes and canisters—most  
in quality to any ever im-

Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Te-  
a Wines.  
loc Charet.  
ard-Island, and Northern  
and Pech Brandy.  
try Gin.  
y Whiskey.  
erry Pounce.  
es, Havana Honey,  
Vinegar.  
l in bottles and flasks.  
Sugars, Chocolate, Rice,  
Barley, Basket Salt, Starch,  
Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Ph-  
Ground Ginger, Cayenne,  
Mustard, Raisins, Almonds,  
Allum, Copperas, Rell,  
British and Brandywine  
Segars, Cavendish and  
wing Tobacco, Leiper's  
ilton's Snuff, Writing and  
Playing Cards, Bed Cord,  
&c.

OPPOSALS  
G BY SUBSCRIPTION,  
W W O R A,  
TITLED,  
MANUAL  
OF THE  
ENGLISH STUDENT  
OR A  
D COMPLETE  
IONARY

OF  
ENGLISH LANGUAGES,  
VO PARTS:  
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in general use, occasion-  
by French and English  
collection of new words  
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most polite usage in  
land.

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French synonyms.  
French homonyms.  
List of the most familiar  
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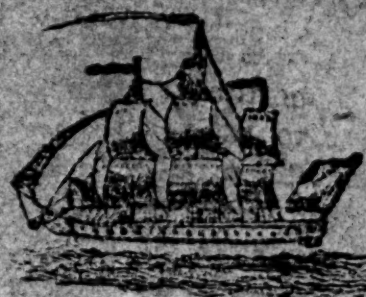
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# Alexandria DAILY Gazette,



# Commercial & Political.

VOL. IX.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1809.

[No. 2414.]

## Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD  
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.  
Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter-  
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,  
gross, or single one.  
October 6.

Just Published,

BY COTTON AND STEWART,

And for sale at their Store,

(Price One Dollar.)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.

January 6.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

OR,

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price  
one dollar.

ALMANAC'S

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or  
single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS &  
WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopaedia,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected  
in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send  
for their copies, especially those who have  
received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier  
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than  
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

Has Received,

100 half boxes Rouffett's CI-  
GARS, warranted of the very first quality  
and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,  
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,  
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,

20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s  
and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual,  
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCE-  
RIES, for sale.

December 21.

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street  
Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads  
and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England  
Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes,  
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-  
skull, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half,  
and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

3 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-  
dye Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt  
Yellow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Bref, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings  
in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of  
Seal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens'  
Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages  
of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia  
Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens  
Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nam-  
keens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writ-  
ing and Wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse  
Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vi-  
negar, 200 tons Plaster Paris, and 20 tons  
Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 2.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he  
manufactures and has for sale, at his manu-  
factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,  
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for  
distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE  
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE  
PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK ei-  
ther for Ships or Buildings, done in the best  
manner.

The BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS  
in all its branches is carried on under the di-  
rection of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER,  
who has had many years experience, and as a  
workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-  
founder business is a partnership, application  
must be made to William Fletcher, who will  
undertake to make GRATES handsomely  
ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat-  
tern or price, and will execute the work in the  
very best and neatest manner and on the most  
reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Old Copper,  
Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

## JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at R. GRAY'S Book-Store, King  
Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,  
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at  
the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experi-  
ence of persons, distinguished by their great-  
ness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone  
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti-  
ness,  
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, care-  
fully revised and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar;

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak  
of the diligence, good sense, and good inten-  
tions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate  
him sincerely on the success of this particular  
work. We announce this edition, because the  
alterations and additions are so considerable,  
that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here  
selected, and the judicious reflections which  
accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail  
to make the best impressions, and to produce  
the best effects, on all who read them with at-  
tention. The present edition of this excel-  
lent publication, which has been long known  
and commended, is enlarged by the addition  
of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly  
one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the tenth and last edi-  
tion of this valuable work. The improve-  
ments made in it, will appear from the author's  
advertisement. We can only add to this ac-  
count of the present useful volume, our hope  
that it will be extensively circulated among  
our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal,  
for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved  
form, we find the facts unquestionable and  
highly interesting—the style correct and neat  
—and the general tendency of the work such  
as induces us strongly to recommend it, espe-  
cially to young readers, who love entertain-  
ment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable  
collection, has anticipated the commendation  
we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi-  
cation of more than seventy remarkable char-  
acters, many striking examples are exhibited  
which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man  
contribute to arrest the careless and wander-  
ing; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and  
to convince or discountenance those who have  
been unhappily led to oppose the highest  
truths."

Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.

Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.

Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-  
Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-  
Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-  
dia.

October 23.

## A. NEWTON,

King-street, opposite Patton and Butchers, has

just received and for sale,

A quantity first quality Clo-

ver Seed.

February 13.

d5t

## Fresh Clover-Seed.

N. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, has re-  
ceived a supply of excellent red Clover  
Seed, which he will dispose of on moderate  
terms for cash—Also, a few bushels of Fresh  
Burnet and Hemp Seed—and on hand, Ti-  
mothy, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Burden  
Grass, Peruvian Grass and Lucern.

ALSO,

A general assortment of the best kinds of  
Garden Seeds, mostly of his own saving, from  
the last year; Medicinal Seeds; Bird Seeds,  
and a quantity of large Lombardy Poplars;  
Flowering Trees and Shrubs; best London  
made Pruning Knives, Garden Shears, Hoes,  
Rakes, and Hooks on Gardening; Flower-  
Pots of all sizes; an elegant assortment of  
Chimney Ornaments, Queens Ware, China  
and Glass, Stone and Pottery Wares—with a  
general assortment of Groceries.

A B. A genteel person may be accom-  
modated with a Private Room and Family  
Board, on moderate terms.

February 7. edlw stawiw & lawistM

## Black River Lottery.

NO. 2

Authorised by an Act of the LEGISLATURE  
of the State of New York, for the purpose  
of OPENING CERTAIN ROADS.

## MANAGERS—

THOMAS STORM, JOHN H. SICKELS, WM.  
HENDERSON, MATTHIAS B. TALMADGE,  
and JACOBUS VAN SCHOONHOVEN.

## SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000	is	\$30,000
1	20,000	20,000
2	10,000	20,000
2	5,000	10,000
2	2,000	4,000
5	1,000	5,000
11	500	5,500
40	200	8,000
100	100	10,000
150	50	7,500
400	20	8,000
10,300	10	103,000

11,014 Prizes. 231,000

21,986 Blanks.

33,000 Tickets—Less than two blanks to a  
prize—Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion  
of the drawing of the above prizes.

First drawn number 1st days drawing is en-  
titled to \$1,000

do. 10th do. 1,000

do. 15th do. 2,000

do. 20th do. 1,000

do. 25th do. 5,000

do. 30th do. 1,000

do. 35th do. 10,000

do. 45th do. 20,000

The managers will commence drawing in  
the city of N. York, on the second Tuesday  
in April next, and will continue to draw 600  
Tickets each day until finished.—Tickets for  
sale at the subscribers Bookstore King-street,  
Alexandria.—Prize tickets in the present and  
late Baltimore Lotteries taken in exchange  
for Tickets in this, and all tickets sold as a-  
bove examined free of expence.

Present price of Tickets \$ 8 50.

R. GRAY.

Feb 6.

WASHINGTON TAVERN,  
LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the Wash-  
ington Tavern, LEESBURG, where he is  
prepared with every thing necessary for the  
accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies  
who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay  
and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and  
engaged a careful, attentive and honest host-  
ler, he flatters himself that, by his unremit-  
ted attention, together with the diligence  
care, and activity of his servants, he will be  
able to render his customers the most perfect  
satisfaction in his line.

A. B. The house is in much better con-  
dition than formerly, for the accommodation  
of travellers.

James Dawson.

Leesburg, Virginia Jan 1—3  
PRINTING in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.

For Alexandria, Georgetown &  
City of Washington,



The Schooner

CAROLINE,

John Hand, jun. master;

A constant trader—All persons having goods  
to ship, will please leave a list of the packages,  
with their contents and value, with the master  
on board at Morris's wharf (2d above the  
drawbridge) that a general permit may be  
taken, as nothing can afterwards be taken on  
board.

Philadelphia, Feb 7—(13)

co3t

## NOTICE.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, at  
Ravensworth, a stray COW of a black color;  
she has a large streak of a reddish cast upon  
her back, and is marked with a crop and a  
slit on the left ear, and a crop on the right.  
The owner is requested to prove property  
and take her away.

James Craik.

3t

February 16.

BRICK & STONE LAYERS.

B. Hill & J. Ball

INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and  
its vicinity that they have commenced the  
above business, and from their practical  
knowledge hope to meet with a share of pa-  
tronage from a generous public. They pledge  
themselves to execute such orders as they  
may be favored with in a satisfactory manner.  
They will furnish materials measured in the  
wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may  
suit their employers. Where they are re-  
quested to furnish materials they will be of  
the first quality.

February 17. d3m

## Lottery Intelligence.

The 19th days drawing of the Charitable  
Society took place on Mon-  
day last, when the wheel gained \$1129  
Former gain 19,159

Total gain \$20,288

The next drawing takes place to-morrow  
afternoon, and on Monday next the first  
drawn blank is entitled to \$ 400, and tickets  
will advance to 9 dollars; if the capital prizes  
should still remain in the wheel after to-mor-  
row's drawing.

A few warranted undrawn tickets at  
\$ 8 50, for sale by

R. GRAY.

February 15.

IN THE CASE OF  
ROBERT B. JAMESON,  
AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

THE creditors are hereby notified that the  
time limited for the production of  
CLAIMS, expires on the 22d instant;—on  
the following day they may have an opportu-  
nity of inspecting the claims produced, and  
a statement of the transactions of the Trust-  
ee relative to the subject; and on the first  
proximo a division will be made of the money  
in his hands among those creditors whose  
claims are admitted upon their giving bonds  
with sufficient sureties to refund the dividends  
received by them, respectively, in case the  
decretal order passed by the circuit court last  
July term should hereafter be set aside by the  
absent defendant therein mentioned.

Colin Auld, Trustee.

February 14—15. 3t

## Alexandria County. ff.

I Abraham Faw, a justice of the peace for  
said county, do certify that JOHN DOUGLASS  
brought before me an estray COW CALF,  
white face, spotted white and red, one ear  
cropt, about nine months old, and appraised  
at five dollars.—Given under my hand and  
seal, this 13th day of February, 1809.

A. FAW, J. P.

THE owner of the above described Calf is  
desired to come, prove property, pay charg-  
es and take it away from the subscriber, liv-  
ing near the town of Alexandria.

John Douglass.

February 15 3t

## Fresh Clover Seed.

50 bushels of CLOVER SEED, just re-  
ceived and for sale, at a reduced price—war-  
ranted of last year's growth

Joseph H. Mandeville.

February 14. d1w



**Alexandria Daily Gazette,**  
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**SAMUEL SNOWDEN,**  
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum  
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

**CONGRESS.**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

MONDAY, January 30.

**DEBATE**

*On raising Embargo, and authorising Letters of Marque and Reprisal.*

Mr. Nicholas moved to fill the blank in the substitute with the first day of June; Mr. Milnor named the 4th day of March; and Mr. D. R. Williams named the 15th day of February.

Mr. Randolph moved to strike out the words "the day of" for the purpose of inserting "forthwith." Motion to strike out lost, by a considerable majority.

The question recurring on filling the blank with the first day of June,

Mr. Randolph, as the gentleman mover of the resolution (Mr. Nicholas) was not present when he had given the reasons why he thought, if the embargo was to be repealed, it should be removed immediately, repeated them. He wished our own citizens to reap some advantage from an early repeal. Or were we, he asked, by a singular fatality in all our measures only to injure ourselves, and benefit our adversaries and the most dishonest part of our own community?

Mr. Dana was opposed to a continuance of the embargo till the first of June. Since it had been generally understood thro' the country that the embargo was to be further continued, many capitalists had forestalled the markets so as to secure to themselves a monopoly of the foreign articles of the greatest necessity, thereby to command an excessive profit at the expense of the distressed part of the community. As respected them Mr. Dana said that he had not a wish that the duration of the embargo should be protracted, that they might realize their gains and make poor their countrymen.

Mr. Dana said that he had not a wish that the duration of the embargo should be protracted, that they might realize their gains and make poor their countrymen. If there were any description of our citizens whom he could wish to be injured by a removal of the embargo, these would certainly be the persons. There was another reason why he did not wish the embargo to continue so long. However important it was that the general authority of the government should be maintained as respected these states, was it not known that the reins of government, from their extreme tension, were failing in the hands of the administration? Were not their acts placed at defiance, especially since the passage of the last act for enforcing the embargo? Look at the whole northern frontier, said he; recollect the facility of transportation on the ice and snow. Recollect with what facility in this season the produce and lumber, &c. will pass from Vermont into the British provinces. As respected the whole of that frontier, Mr. Dana said, it would be in vain to attempt to enforce the embargo laws. The mound was already broken down which retained our produce; and it was to be feared that the whole would soon be swept away. The question which now offered itself to the consideration of the house was this, and it was requisite that it should be decided promptly—whether, if the acts of government were set at defiance, the authority of the government should be sustained or not. If the acts of the government were placed at defiance, he said, congress had but to decide instantly to enforce them by arms, or to abolish them. Did they mean to hesitate between advancing and retiring? If you mean to retire (said he) do it whilst you can—whilst it will seem to be an attention to the wishes and sufferings of the community, instead of giving to those who set your laws at defiance, the signal of your defeat and the evidence of their triumph. Mr. Dana asked, if gentlemen had estimated what would take place between this day and the first day of June? Did they conceive the force that it would be necessary to employ to enforce the laws? Before they decided the point it would be well to pause. Did gentlemen recollect how much danger menaced the sentiment of attachment to their country when foreign indulgencies (as the liberty of trading derived from the contiguity of the British provinces) are given to the citizens of any portion of a country which refuses to allow them those privileges? Need I remind gentlemen, asked Mr. D. of a circumstance illustrative of my idea? When the navigation of the Missis-

issippi was, at the command of the Spaniards, before the treaty of San Lorenzo was carried into effect, recollect the opportunity which that state of things gave to the agents of the Spanish government, for making attempts to detach the western states from the union. How far they succeeded I do not undertake to say; but the fact is well known, that some men of considerable distinction were so far drawn aside from their attachment to the union, as to give countenance to the intrigue; and the fact having come to light, the public authority of one of the states, (Kentucky) have undertaken the examination and investigation of the subject. I speak of this not as a reproach but as an illustration of the temptation which is offered to any portion of the people, having an outlet through a river in the possession of a foreign power, which is denied them by their own government. I will not pursue the subject, sir; for it is unpleasant to dwell on subjects which may even tend to jeopardize the union. But I deem it useless to rely on the patriotism of the people when the government forgets the cement of patriotism. What is country? That portion of the globe where we have friends, freedom and protection. It is the reciprocation of good offices, which is the cement of private friendship. It is the reciprocation of protection and support, between the government and individual, a reciprocation of benefits, which is the cement of allegiance. But, sir, when the power of the government is exerted merely to check the ordinary industry of the community, when the people feel the power of their government in being blockaded in port by it, instead of being protected against blockade by an enemy, what must be their feeling? Patriotism is too precious a feeling to make many experiments upon it. Really, sir, I should not wish to know, in relation to many of my fellow citizens, what would be the extreme point to which their patriotism could be stretched. There appears to be reason to apprehend that the reins of government are already failing in the hands of government. I should therefore wish my countrymen to be no longer exposed to being alienated from their government, and that the government should not be placed in a situation to have its acts set at defiance.

Mr. Troup observed, that he could not see the propriety or expediency of fixing on a day beyond the adjournment of the present Congress, on which the embargo should take place. What would be the effect of it? It could be considered in no other point of view than as a declaration of war, to be binding on the next Congress. The mere declaration could not be considered as adding coercion to our measures; for whatever honor foreign nations might possess (and he believed they possessed little indeed of that) they certainly did possess courage, and were not to be frightened into an accommodation with us by such a threat. But the measure was not obligatory and binding on the next Congress, even admitting that it should be composed of the identical individuals who composed the present Congress. There was no authority in the constitution by which we could bind them, unless indeed this declaration involved a matter of contract—And to be sure, he said, it might be considered in some sort a matter of contract, political contract of a singular quality—a contract between this great government, and an unruly faction in New England, which threatened opposition to the laws, and was breaking out into rebellion. Yes, sir, said Mr. Troup, you come out with a solemn measure, and tell them if they will forbear to rebel till the first day of June next, you will agree to issue letters of marque. It is an invasion even of the powers of the next congress, supposing it to be composed of the same men as constitute the present congress, to bind them to declare war, not under the circumstances then existing, but under those which existed at the time you were pleased to enter into this declaration. But not only will this measure not be obligatory; but it is very possible that the next congress may be as different in its composition from the present, as the present congress is from the Junta of Spain, or the British parliament. In every point of view therefore, Mr. Troup said, he conceived it a futile proposition.

Mr. Milnor was opposed to postponing the repeal of the embargo till the first day of June; for which he assigned the same reasons which he gave before for proposing the 4th day of March. If it was so extremely oppressive as to excite discontent and rebellion, its extremely unfavorable effects to ourselves would be a sufficient reason for its repeal. Mr. M. said, that although he would fix a day for the repeal of the embargo, he would not carry his civility to the belligerents so far as to give them notice on what day we would commence war against

them. Were we in such a situation that we could instantly bid defiance to G. Britain? When war comes, said he, it will be proper to consider whether it be politic, proper and necessary? If it be politic and the nation cannot continue out of it without the sacrifice of its honor, then let us have it, and not take it in this manner, declaring to the belligerents that if they do not come forward on a certain day we will commence hostilities against them. The next congress will be better able to decide what will be proper on the first day of June than we can now do; and if we are not instantly to go to war, it will be decorous wise and right in us to let the question rest till the next congress come here in the end of May, and leave the responsibility with them.

(Debate to be continued.)

**MINUTES.**

THURSDAY, Feb. 16.

**ADDITIONAL DUTIES.**

The house this-day PASSED the bill laying an additional duty (50 per cent on present duties) on all goods, wares and merchandise imported into U. States.

**NON-INTERCOURSE.**

Some progress was made in the non-intercourse bill.

The motion for striking out the first section of the bill was negatived, 24 only voting in favor of it.

The 20th day of May was fixed as the day on which the part interdicting the entrance of British and French vessels should take effect.

Mr. G. R. Williams moved to strike out the fourth section of the bill (prohibiting the importation of British and French goods) and insert in lieu thereof a section for imposing a discriminating duty of fifty per cent. on all former duties, on goods, &c. imported from those countries.

The committee rose without coming to a decision on this question.

From the Federal Republican.

In the first page of this paper will be found a report of a committee, appointed by the legislature of Massachusetts, to take into consideration the memorials and petitions, presented from various parts of the commonwealth complaining of the act for enforcing the embargo, and of the means used by administration to bring about a war with Great Britain and an alliance with France. It is a masterly performance. The grievances of which the people justly complain, are displayed in a light, which must pierce even the darkest understanding, and carry conviction to the most prejudiced mind. The odious, arbitrary and unconstitutional provisions of the enforcing act, are so clearly pointed out, that even the servile admirers of a weak, administration, must be compelled to acknowledge, that the people do not complain without reason.

It is fashionable with the devoted partisans of the ruling faction, to stigmatize the people of New-England as "rebels," and inimical to the union of the states. The stupid falsity of such a charge merits only contempt, and scarcely deserves to be refuted. Look to the proceedings of the Massachusetts legislature. Do they bear the stamp of rebellion, of insubordination to law? They complain of an act of the general government, as not only arbitrary and oppressive in the extreme, but as unconstitutional, as a violation of those sacred rights which they have never aliened, and an usurpation of powers not granted to congress by the constitution. That the act is of this nature they certainly believe, and as freemen they have a right to entertain such belief. Acting upon this opinion, they have declared that the act referred to, is not legally binding upon the citizens of this commonwealth.

To ascertain whether in this ultimate decision they are correct, or not, it is necessary to examine the nature of our government. It will not surely be pretended that this is absolute, that the power of Congress is unlimited. It will not be said that the maxim of English lawyers "that parliament is omnipotent, and can do any thing but make a man a woman, or a woman a man," ought to be engrafted on our constitution, and applied to Congress. We concur with Mr. Randolph, that we have a good government as a confederacy, but for consolidated powers that it is the most detestable government on earth. Let us then beware of introducing any doctrine which tends to a consolidation of the states.

Previous to the adoption of the federal constitution, the states were individually sovereign and independent. As sovereigns they negotiated together for the formation of a general government, which should afford protection to all. To this general government they surrendered certain of their

powers, while others were retained. The constitution was not a limitation, but a grant of power. According to the common principles of reasoning, such an instrument should be construed strictly, and no powers should be raised to Congress by implication. But lest a contrary doctrine should be admitted, the people have by an amendment to the constitution declared that all powers, not expressly granted, were retained.

If then the states have rights they must have the power to vindicate them: for the name of right without such power is but a mockery. The state courts are the guardians of the people's rights. To these they must look for protection, and to these the legislators of Massachusetts have directed their constituents—they have expressly recommended, that all parties aggrieved by the operation of the late act of congress should abstain from all acts of violence or forcible resistance, and that they should apply to the constitutional guardians of their liberties for redress. The right of the state courts to interfere, may be easily shown. By the constitution of the U. S. the citizens of the respective states are secured against unreasonable searches and seizures, and the mode by which searches may be rendered lawful is clearly pointed out. If then an officer of government shall, under the authority of the late act of congress enter the house of a citizen to search for specie, or any other articles mentioned in said act, in a manner not authorized by the constitution, the party aggrieved may institute an action of trespass against the offender in the state courts; if then upon trial the officer alleges the act of congress in his justification, it will become necessary for the court to decide the question of constitutionality for an unconstitutional act is a nullity and cannot justify the officer acting under it. The judges are sworn to maintain the constitution, and however reluctant they might be to set aside an act of the general government, it is their duty to remember that the national legislature derives its authority only from the constitution, and when its authority is exceeded its acts cease to be obligatory.

The people of New England have been taught from their infancy to venerate the laws. An habitual respect for legal tribunals is instilled into their minds as early as they are capable of thought. They abhor and detest acts of illegal violence; but they have also spirit to resist tyranny and oppression, even when they assume the cover of authority. As long as the embargo acts were tolerable, and while a hope remained of receiving relief from the hand which had oppressed them, the people of New England were silent. But since their humble petitions have been rejected with contumely, since all the promises of administration have been proved delusive, and since it has been resolved to enforce the original measure by the most gross and palpable violation of the charter of our liberties, they have halted in their obedience; they have said to government, "no farther shall you go." The firm, temperate, and dignified language of their resolutions, will command respect. Their voice has already pierced the recesses of the palace. It has struck terror to the hearts of a cowardly, and guilty faction. The fear of injured freemen, has overcome the fear of Bonaparte. An attention is paid to the demands of New-England, which was denied to their petitions.

**JUST RECEIVED,**

AND FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette.  
[Price 25 Cents.]

**THE HONEST POLITICIAN.**

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

**NOTICE.**

THE members of the Washington Society of Alexandria, are hereby notified, that the anniversary meeting of the said Society, will be held at Mr. Caron's hotel, in Alexandria, on Wednesday the 22d day of this month, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, where the members are requested to attend; the Society will move in procession at 12 o'clock to the Episcopal Church, where a Sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Muir, Chaplain to the Society. The different uniform companies of Militia are respectfully invited to join in the celebration of the day.

By order of the Standing Committee,  
G. Deneale, Secy.

February 15.  
The Gentleman appointed to deliver an Oration has been prevented by indisposition from preparing himself for that day.

Alexandria Daily Gazette  
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY

**DONATIONS.**

The Committee appointed by Congress to receive the receipt of 5 Dollars, 5 do. Turneps, and 5 do. P. use of the Poor.

We some time ago received from a correspondent, observations calculated to suppress an important document, referred to the year 1798, as subjecting to the death American seamen, and vessels of its enemies, and corresponding did not discover the prefix to the secretary of the department of the 23d December. We ought before to have notified the collection, though its true as to afford no suspicion of and hence our intelligent correspondents led into a natural supposition that it did not contain

It is however thus referred to as a performance,

174 Messidor, 4 year, 2 July French will treat neutrals as themselves to be treated by the Such is the title given to a decree other enormities, treats every American found on board ships of the enemy, with in any case, to show that by violence, menaces or

But though this decree is to acquire, in the collection, and numerous, upon the same subject, which brings it within the Jefferson's administration wholly omitted. It directs out circumstances resembling the above quoted decree, to be "run through the body"

Was it the rage about the that has effaced these atrocious France from the memories democrats.

(North

Another strong measure.—course bill was reported in the representatives on Saturday last. edicts all intercourse with France and their dependence under severe pains and commerce, either directly or in these nations, or in the prodigies of these kingdoms and armies. This is another link of *hocis pocus* which is one, and conquer the world one to see the Leopard of the ship of the seas humbled at great political conjurers. W. tyrants of the ocean will for their own good, and for mankind in general. For if nature should fail, the next we shall pass an act to prohibit of our country from running highway of nations until peaceable passage on it. great reservoir of waters. state of contention be exhausted British will find their ships are fairly grounded, N proceed, under the orders with a detachment of torpedoes will take off the bottom flow—fill again the boats of Pharaoh of old Britain will be swallowed deep. The freedom be ensured to us, and

From the (Balt.) Feder

I have not been surprised the better kind of democrats credit to the story of the cary, sir, a respectable gentleman declared, that if Mr. supply Bonaparte with such ought to be given up by R individual, I could der from wearing that portion the American, I am desir it is a fact, which you a den, know; and of wh



DONATIONS.

The Committee appointed by Council ask to be paid the receipt of 5 Dollars, 10 bushels of wheat, 5 do. Turneps, and 5 do. Potatoes, for the use of the Poor.

We some time ago received from a correspondent, observations calculated to prove the suppression of an important decree of the French government, referred to in congress in the year 1793, as subjecting to the punishment of death American seamen, found on board vessels of its enemies, and which our correspondent did not discover among the titles prefixed to the secretary of state's collection of intelligent acts, communicated to congress on the 23d December.

We ought before to have noticed, that the observations were not published, because the decree supposed to be suppressed, is actually in the collection, though its title is so obscure as to afford no suspicion of its contents, and hence our intelligent correspondent has been led into a natural supposition with many others, that it did not contain such a decree.

It is however thus referred to in Mr. Madison's performance.

"14 Messidor, 4 year, 2 July 1796.—The French will treat neutrals, as they suffer themselves to be treated by the English."

Such is the title given to a decree which, among other enormities, treats as pirates every American found on board "private or public ships of the enemy, without allowing him, in any case, to show that he had been forced by violence, menaces or otherwise."

But though this decree is to be found in disguise, in the collection, another equally barbarous, upon the same subject, but of a date, which brings it within the period of Mr. Jefferson's administration, has been wholly omitted. It directs our seamen under circumstances resembling the provisions of the above quoted decree, to be "passe par le sabre," "run through the body" without trial.

Was it the rage about the Chesapeake that has effaced these atrocious proceedings of France from the memories of all impartial democrats.

(North American.)

Another strong measure.—A non-intercourse bill was reported in the house of representatives on Saturday last. The bill interdicts all intercourse with England and France and their dependencies, and prohibits, under severe pains and penalties, all commerce, either directly or indirectly, with these nations, or in the produce or manufactures of these kingdoms and their dependencies. This is another link in the great system of *hocus focus* which is to confound, coerce, and conquer the world! We expect soon to see the Leopard of the land and the Shark of the seas humbled at the feet of our great political conjurers. We hope at least the tyrants of the ocean will now submit for their own good, and for the good of mankind in general. For if this "strong measure" should fail, the next in course is to interdict the ocean of its necessary supplies. We shall pass an act to prohibit the rivers of our country from running into that great high-way of nations until we can have peaceable passage on it. Thus will that great reservoir of waters—that continual cause of contention be exhausted; & the piratical British will find their fleets dry-docked in their own element. As soon as their ships are fairly grounded, Mr. Fulton will proceed, under the orders of government, with a detachment of torpedos to blow out their bottoms. When this is done our government will take off the charm—let the rivers flow—fill again the ocean, and like the boats of Pharaoh of old, the fleets of Great Britain will be swallowed up in the great deep. The freedom of the seas will then be ensured to us, and our posterity for ever!!!

(Wash. Fed.)

From the Balt. Federal Gazette.

I have not been surprised that many of the better kind of democrats give no kind of credit to the story of the cotton seed. Indeed, sir, a respectable gentleman of that party declared, that if Mr. Jefferson were caught, at such a time as this, attempting to supply Bonaparte with such an article, "he ought to be given up by Republicans." As an individual, I could derive no pleasure from weaning that portion of the people from their attachments; but, sir, as a native American, I am desirous that this plot should be exposed.

It is a fact, which you and I, and many others, know; and of which my country-

men should not be ignorant—that Mr. Jefferson has had forwarded to this city two tierces (not a small sample, to try experiments) two tierces of picked Cotton Seed, which he has ordered a merchant, under his own hand, to ship to New-York, that it may be sent to France by the vessel going out with dispatches. Yes, sir, the farmers and the deluded yeomanry of this country ought to be told, that during an embargo, which destroys their interests, in the destruction of our produce, the president has himself taken steps to supply Frenchmen with seed, that they may grow their own cotton—How the southern planters must adore the man, through whose contrivance they will be undermined in their business! What will all honest and impartial Americans say of this scandalous transaction? Shall Mr. Jefferson have free vent to export his articles, for the supply of the French planters, while the planters and farmers of his own country see their estates wasting, under this embargo which he requested congress to lay? Is this the way in which we deal impartially with France and England? Bonaparte is pleased with the embargo. And well he may; if we grant nothing to England, and supply him secretly with whatever he wants.

Bonaparte has said that by an experiment of the French Agricultural Society, Cotton was found to grow in the south of France; and he stated, that measures had been adopted to procure a supply of seed. Is it possible that our president can be his secret agent? Is it not disgraceful for our government to play such a game as this? I will not believe that congress are concerned in this affair. No! Let Mr. Jefferson have all the honor. Let him answer to the suspicious of French influence.

Permit me to ask, sir, what would the democrats have done, if some conspicuous federalist had been detected in sending Cotton seed, or Flax seed to England or to Ireland, at such a time as this, when almost all the world is said to be against us? Sir, they would have defended you with their canes—perhaps tarred and feathered the person. I don't want any violence done to Mr. Jefferson; but the people should not be deceived.

DETECTOR.

From a correspondent at Washington.

NEXT CABINET.

A FEET BEHIND THE CURTAIN. The poor democrats here are evidently in a ferment. Many whispers are in circulation among them about their new president. He is already denounced by some of the leading ones, as an *intriguer*. They have lately discovered, as they pretend, that he pledged himself some time since if he was successful in his election, that Robert Smith of Maryland, the present secretary of the navy, should be secretary of state; and Wilson C. Nicholas, of Virginia, a foreign minister. This pledge is understood to have been given, in order to receive the democratic electoral votes of Virginia, Maryland and New York; and thus it appears that Mr. Madison actually received the principal part of the votes of these states, to speak mildly, through *very improper influence*. To shew why Mr. M. had any votes in N. York, a majority of the Legislature of this state being Clintonians, it may be necessary to observe that that state, who probably had influence enough, with some *fat promises*, to procure thirteen votes for Mr. M. Such are the intrigues and means made use of by these self styled republicans, to aggrandize themselves, and thus are the people miserably gulled by these *pretended* friends.

Mr. Secretary Smith's character has been pretty roughly handled here by most of his political friends. They say the cord was severely stretched when he was made secretary of the navy; and now to raise him to the office of secretary of state, at this momentous period of our public affairs, will inevitably be the means of snapping one of the strongest strands in the cable of democracy. They ought indeed to be cautious, for we can tell them there are but few strands in their cable that are not already broken, of which the people are duly sensible, and have tarred and new laid the good and faithful cable of federalism, for their next voyage.

The other executive appointments the people are less displeased with—they are understood to be as follow, viz. Wm. Hull, Esq. late governor of Michigan, secretary of war; capt. Wm. Jones, of Philadelphia, secretary of the navy; James Fisk, Esq. of Vermont, post-master-general, and major J. Wingate, of Massachusetts, governor of Michigan Territory. Mr. Gallatin will probably continue in office, but should he resign, G. Duvall, Esq. the present comptroller, will be appointed secretary of the treasury. Thus things are moving. You will make your own comments.

[Fed. Rep.]

FACTION.

We have frequently denominated the men who now hold the reigns of government "a faction." Accordingly to Lord Bollingbroke, the true description of faction is a set of men whose conduct in politics is influenced, not by considerations affecting the good of the country, but by selfish motives. Certainly this description is truly applicable to the men in power. Their wavering, temporizing, vacillating policy can originate from nothing but love of power and a miserable ambition to retain situations to which their capacities are not adequate.

ibid.

Senate of the United States.

FEBRUARY 13.

Mr. Giles occupied the greater part of the day in support of his resolution relative to the embargo, &c.

FEBRUARY 14.

On motion of Mr. Hillhouse, resolved, that a committee be appointed to examine and report, whether any, and what further regulations or provisions are necessary to check the allowance or payment of extravagant claims, or unreasonable accounts, and to prevent an improper expenditure of public money; and that the committee be authorized to call on the several departments for such information and papers as may be necessary to aid them in their enquiry; and to report by bill or otherwise. Ordered, that Messrs. Giles, Hillhouse and Crawford be the committee.

Mr. Gregg reported a bill authorising an augmentation of the marine corps. [This bill passed to a third reading on the 16th. it authorises the president to augment the present corps by one major, two captains, two first lieutenants, 185 corporals, and 594 privates.]

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Giles's resolution, which is as follows:

Resolved, That the several laws laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States be repealed on the fourth day of March next, except as to Great Britain and France, and their dependencies; and that provision be made by law for prohibiting all commercial intercourse with those nations and their dependencies, and the importation of any article into the U. States the growth, produce or manufacture of either of the said nations, or of the dominions of either of them.

Mr. Bayard moved to strike out the words in Italic.

On this motion Mr. Bayard spoke at great length, when the question was taken by yeas and nays, as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Gilman, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Lloyd, Parker, Pickering, White—8.

NAYS—Mess. Anderson, Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Howland, Kitchell, Leib, Matthewson, Milledge, Mitchell, Moore, Pope, Reid, Smith of Maryland, Smith of N. York, Smith of Tenn. Sumter, Thurston, Tiffin, Turner—23.

Mr. Hillhouse moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution—Lost.

On agreeing to the original resolution the senate divided—yeas 22, nays 9—all the members voting in the affirmative, who voted in the negative on Mr. Bayard's amendment, and vice versa; except Mr. Turner, who on the resolution voted in the negative.

Ordered that Messrs. Giles, Smith of Md. and Crawford, be a committee to bring in a bill.

FEBRUARY 16.

Mr. Giles reported a bill to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes.

VARIETY.

IN the rough blast heaves the billow;  
In the light air waves the willow;  
Every thing of moving kind  
VARIES with the veering wind:  
What have I to do with thee,  
Dull, unjoyous, Constancy?

Sombre tale, and satire witty,  
Sprightly glee, and doleful ditty,  
Mourning sighs, and roundelay,  
Welcome all—but do not stay.  
What have I to do with thee,  
Dull, unjoyous Constancy?

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

FEBRUARY 11, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the following persons be appointed Commissioners for superintending the elections to be held in the different wards of the town on Tuesday the 7th of March next, for the purpose of electing members of the Common Council for the ensuing year, viz.

For the first Ward.

Samuel Harper, John Muncester, John Hunter.

For the second Ward.

Matthew Sex Smith, Andrew Flemming, Robert Anderson.

For the third Ward.

Abraham Faw, William Newton, Andrew Scolfield.

For the fourth Ward.

John Stewart, James Lawrason, Ferdinand Marsteller.

The election for the first ward to be held at Mr. John Lomax's tavern, on Prince street—for the second ward at the council chamber—for the third ward at Mr. Hodgkin's tavern—and for the fourth ward at Mr. Edward Jacob's, corner of St. A saph and Duke streets.

Jas. M. McRea, c. c.

January 18

te

St. Andrews Society.

A stated quarterly meeting of the St. Andrews Society, will be held at John Macleod's on Tuesday evening next at 6 o'clock.

By order of the President.

Donald Macleod, Sec'y.

February 12.

House and Lot for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A House and Lot on Prince-street, between Water and Fairfax-streets. It is a framed House—the LOT is 38 feet 10 inches by 114 feet to a 10 feet alley—it is in fee-simple.—It is a good stand for business, having been occupied as a hardware store a number of years.—Apply to

Peter Saunders.

ALSO,

Three shares Alexandria Bank Stock.—Apply as above.

February 18.

eo7t

Birth Night Ball.]

THE subscription paper for the BIRTH NIGHT BALL to be given the 22d instant, in honor and to the memory of the ILLUS. TRIOS WASHINGTON, is ready for subscriber at the bar of Mr. Caton's hotel.

February 13.

dt22d

Miss Sarah Rogers, on account of the inclemency of the weather, and the almost impossibility of travelling, has postponed her departure until Monday next. She may be seen performing as usual until that time, at Mr. Thornton's, King-street, between Union and Water-streets.

February 16.

d3t

The Committee of Council appointed for the relief of the Poor, give notice, that they will attend at the Council Chamber, on MONDAY next, and on every succeeding Monday during the inclement season, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, for the purpose of distributing to those who stand in need.

Donations for the use of the poor, will be thankfully received of those who may be pleased to furnish them, either to the committee, or to James Harris, clerk of the market.

Aaron Hewes,  
James McGuire,  
Wm. Rhodes,  
Thomas Shreeve,  
John Janney,

Committee of Council.

January 21.

SALE.

Pursuant to an arbitration will be sold on the eighth of March next, at 11 o'clock

The HOUSE and LOT of Capt. De Butts on Dr. De Butts's farm, for ready money only. The house contains four rooms, and is well cellared—the lot four square acres. Dr. De Butts will warrant the title. Dr. Elisha De Butts will superintend the sale for his brother.

February 16.

eo9t\*

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT.

Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria, IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the second turnpike gate, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court-House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

anuard 10.

2aw

HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber has to rent a handsome and convenient two story BRICK HOUSE, with a good Kitchen, Cellars, and back Yard, pleasantly situated on King-street, in a good neighborhood, and convenient to the diagonal pump.—the terms will be moderate to a good tenant.

Andrew Scholfield.

2d mo. 11th.

law3t

N. B. Possession may be had immediately.



## TO BE LET,

A comfortable Brick Dwelling-House, on King and Henry-street, with five rooms, besides, cellar, Kitchen, and stabling on good terms.

Jona. & M. Scholfield.

February 13.

C. BENNETT,

King-street, next door to Mr. Gordon's Tavern,

Offers for sale for Cash, or approved Paper at sixty days—

Fresh Clover-Seed, first quality; English, Herring and Shad Twine, two cases Wool Hats; one case gentlemen's London Hats; Imperial Tea, first quality.

February 7.

dlw2dw2w

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A likely smart MULATTO BOY, fourteen years of age. Price Three Hundred Dollars.

Apply to the Printer.

February 2.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from John Lawrence to James Russell, deceased, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money due to Joseph Riddle, will be exposed to sale for cash, on the premises, on MONDAY the 6th of March—

A Lot of Ground, lying on the west side of Fairfax-street, and south of Franklin-street, fronting on Fairfax-street 40 feet, and running back 123 feet 5 inches. The said Lot is subject to the annual ground rent of forty dollars—and on it are two good Frame Dwelling Houses.

James H. Hooe,

AND

T. Brafhears,

Executors of James Russell, deceased,

February 9.

ALEXANDRIA, January 23, 1809.

Notice is hereby given to delinquent Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, that unless payment shall be made of their respective balances due on their shares on or before the first Monday in April next, that their shares will be forfeited, pursuant to the act incorporating said company, and will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on that day, at the coffee house, in Alexandria.

By order of the board of directors.

Jonah Thompson,

Treasurer L. R. T. Co.

January 23

Zawtdpayt

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, February Term, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the executrix of George Washington Craik, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for four weeks in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Test.

ALEXANDER MOORE, Reg.

THIS is to give notice That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of George Washington Craik, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1809.

Maria D. Craik, Ex'rx.

February 10

co4w

S A L E.

Pursuant to an arbitration will be sold on the eighth of March next,

The HOUSE and LOT of Capt. De Butts on Dr. De Butts's farm, for ready money only. The house contains four rooms, and is well cellared—the lot four square acres. Dr. De Butts will warrant the title. Dr. Elisha De Butts will superintend the sale for his brother.

February 16.

co9t\*

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr. Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.

Executor of John Watts.

Jan. 2.

Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that the annual election for President and Directors will be held at the Library on Monday, 27th instant, between the hours of three and six, P. M.

James Kennedy, sen.

LIBRARIAN.

February 6.

co8de

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality  
20 barrels } Muscovado Sugars.  
7000 lb. Green Coffee  
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted  
BB to No. 9.  
10 bales Cotton.  
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.  
40 boxes Mould Candles.  
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.  
50 lb. Nutmegs.  
casks London refined Saltpetre.  
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Tenerife, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havana Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice,

Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch,

Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento,

Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne

Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds,

Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll

Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine

Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and

Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's,

Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and

Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords,

Sailing Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

d

## PROPOSALS

OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT,

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally

illustrated by French and English

sentences.

2. An extensive collection of new words

in every art, science and trade.

3. The pronunciation of every word, according

to the most polite usage in France and England.

4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and

phrases.

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7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar

proper and christian names, and of the

most remarkable places in the world.

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alphabetically arranged.

9. A complete treatise on French poetry.

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1. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best

writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries

of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Ca-

neau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud,

Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R.

GRAY.

## SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at a house on Washington-street, opposite Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine, Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. Also, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2.

District of Columbia.

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.

November Term, 1808.

Joseph Riddle, complainant,

vs.

Tristram Butler & Job Palmer, defendants,

In Chancery.

The defendant Tristram Butler

not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Tristram Butler is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Tristram Butler, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Job Palmer, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Tristram Butler, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25.

law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.

November Term, 1808.

Camillus Griffith

complainant,

AGAINST

Hannah Griffith, Lewellin Cal-

well Griffith, Eliza Thompson,

Sarah Winslow Griffith

and Calvin Griffith, children

of David Griffith, deceased;

and Eliza Griffith, widow, &

Eliza Griffith, Emily Griffith

Frederick Lewellin Griffith,

and Lucy Griffith, children of

David Griffith, junior, deceased.

defendants.

In Chancery.

The said defendants, Emily

Griffith, Frederick Griffith, Lucy Griffith, Elizabeth Griffith, Lewellin Griffith, Elizabeth Thompson, and Calvin Griffith, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25.

law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit:

November Term, 1808.

John Hartney, complainant,

AGAINST

William Hamby, John Maw-

son, George Robinson, John

Paton and Richard Veitch,

defendants.

In Chancery.

The defendants John Mawson,

George Robinson and John Paton, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants, John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants, William Hamby and Richard Veitch, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendants, John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published, for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy, Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25.

law2m

District of Columbia, to wit:

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA,

November Term, 1808.

James Patton, Complainant:

vs.

Murdock, Youille, Wardrop,

& Company and John Hop-

kins, defendants.

The defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. are not inhabitants of this district: On motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendants John Hopkins, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants, Murdock, Youille, Wardrop & Co. until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy.

Test.

January 25.

G. DENEALE, C. C.

law2m.

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.

November Term, 1808.

Leslie Stewart, Thos. Mont-

gomery & John Somerville,

trading under the firm of

Stewart, Montgomery and

Company, complainants,

vs.

William S. Gant and Philip

G. Marsteller,

defendants.

In Chancery.

The defendant, Wm. S. Gant,

not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant William S. Gant is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant William S. Gant, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant, Philip G. Marsteller, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant William S. Gant, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

Test.

January 25.

G. DENEALE, C. C.

law2m.

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.

November Term, 1808.

Leslie Stewart, Thos. Mont-

gomery & John Somerville,

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Company, complainants,

vs.

William S. Gant and Philip

G. Marsteller,

defendants.

In Chancery.

The defendant, Wm. S. Gant,

not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant William S. Gant is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant William S. Gant, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant, Philip G. Marsteller, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant William S. Gant, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.